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January 25, 2000

Dear Xxxxx:

This letter is in response to your letter received November 22, 1999. The nature of your letter and the information you have provided require that we respond with a General Information Letter, which is designed to provide general information, is not a statement of Department policy and is not binding on the Department. See 2 Ill. Adm. Code 1200.120(b) and (c), enclosed.

In your letter, you have stated and made inquiry as follows:

Please see attached XXXX addendum product sample. This particular sample is via vendor NAME. We may from time to time change vendors. Many various companies offer this product such as COMPANY1, COMPANY2, COMPANY3, etc. We are requesting a ruling on whether this product is taxable.

Illinois taxes the retail sale and use of tangible personal property under two separate but related statutes. The Retailers' Occupation Tax Act imposes a tax upon persons engaged in the business of selling at retail tangible personal property. 35 ILCS 120/2 (1998 State Bar Edition). The Use Tax Act imposes a tax upon the privilege of using in this State tangible personal property purchased at retail from a retailer. 35 ILCS 105/3 (1998 State Bar Edition).

In Illinois, lessors of tangible personal property under a true lease, except for automobiles leased for terms of one year or less, are considered to be the end users of the property to be leased. See the enclosed copies of 86 Ill. Adm. Code 130.220 and 130.2010. As the end users of tangible personal property located in Illinois, lessors incur Use Tax on the lessors' cost price of the property. Since lessors are considered the end users of the property and have paid the Use Tax, no Retailers' Occupation Tax is imposed upon the rental receipts and the lessees incur no Use Tax liability for the rental charges. In Illinois, a true lease generally has no buy out provision at the close of the lease. If a buy out provision does exist, it must be a fair market value buy out option in order to maintain the character of the true lease.

The alternative to a true lease is a conditional sale. In Illinois, a conditional sale is usually characterized by a nominal purchase option at the close of the lease term. This type of transaction is considered a conditional sale at the outset of the transaction making all receipts subject to Retailers'

Occupation Tax. See Section 130.2010. In this situation, lessors/retailers may give Certificates of Resale to their suppliers for tangible personal property transferred subject to a conditional sales agreement. However, tax on motor vehicles has to be paid up front at one time.

As stated above, lessees do not incur any tax liability in a true lease situation. However, it is typical of true leases to contain contractual provisions stating that the lessees will *reimburse* the lessors for their tax costs. This is not a matter of Illinois tax law but of private agreement between lessors and lessees. If the lessees agreed to such provisions, they are bound to satisfy that duty because of a contractual agreement, not because of Illinois tax law.

Assuming that the leases you are referring to are true leases, lessors incur Use Tax on their cost price of the tangible personal property. However, property damage or theft insurance is not considered tangible personal property and is not subject to Use Tax liability.

In addition, please find enclosed a copy of 86 Ill. Adm. Code 130.455 concerning Motor Vehicle Leasing and Trade-In Allowances. As you can see from the regulation, an advance trade credit is a trade-in credit earned as the result of the trade-in of a vehicle on the future purchase of a vehicle where the purchaser is contractually obligated to make a purchase within 9 months after the advance trade. See Section 130.455(a). Only the purchaser who is contractually obligated to make such a purchase and who earned the trade-in credit is able to use such credit in a transaction.

I hope this information is helpful. The Department of Revenue maintains a Web site, which can be accessed at [www.revenue.state.il.us](http://www.revenue.state.il.us). If you have further questions related to the Illinois sales tax laws, please contact the Department's Taxpayer Information Division at (217) 782-3336.

If you are not under audit and you wish to obtain a binding Private Letter Ruling regarding your factual situation, please submit all of the information set out in items 1 through 8 of the enclosed copy of Section 1200.110(b).

Very truly yours,

Gina Roccaforte  
Associate Counsel

GR:msk  
Enc.